

Internal medicine (5+2)

3rd year

1. Esophogeal exudative whitish ulcer---
candidiasis
2. Jaundice with epigastric
pain(pancreatitis) 1st investigation---
serum amylase + lipase
3. Pregnant women with jaundice ---
pregnant induced cholethiasis
4. Patient with liver cirrhosis may be due
to - **shcistosoma**
5. Ulcerative colitis image --- **lead pipe**
6. Hepatitis B investigation --- **HBsAg**
7. Spontaneous bacterial
peritonitis(SBP)--- **IV**
ceftriaxone
8. Adverse effect of streptomycin ---
ototoxicity
9. 32 y Female with itchy skin , jaundice
suspect (PBC) 1st investigation--- **serum**
AMA

10. Patient with liver disease and high creatinine --- **Hepato renal syd**
11. Jaundice + joint pain + bluish skin --- **hemochromatosis**
12. African male increased indirect bilirubin in Blood film--- **Crescent shape RBCs**
13. Child with acute diarrhea ,jaundice--- **Hepatitis A**
14. Heart failure investigation--- **BNP**
15. Bp systole 165mmHg --- **Stage 2 HTN**
16. White coat HTN management--- **Ambulatory device**
17. Drug of choice in pregnant HTN--- **alphamethyl dopa**
18. Drug of choice in diabetic HTN -- **ACEI(Captopril)**
19. In patent with coronary syd drug he can discontinue --- **BBlocker**
20. Drug contraindicated in HF— **Ca channel blocker**
21. 2 major criteria in Rheumatic Fever— **carditis+polyarthritis**

22. Patient history with infective endocarditis should have prophylaxis before--**dental extraction**
23. In rheumatic patient allergic from penicillin--- **clindamycin**
24. Pansystolic murmur with muffled S1---**mitral regurge**
25. Accentuated S1 --- **mitral stenosis**
26. Wide fixed splitting--- **ASD**
27. Patient with chest pain radiating to left shoulder with normal ECG next investigation --- **ECHO**
28. Patient with tachypnea + fever---**Pneumonia**
29. Night sweats + weight loss - **TB**
30. 12 y boy --- **Asthma**
31. Best diagnosis of bronchiectasis—**High resolution CT**
32. Pneumothorax in x-ray less than 2.5cm—**O2 mask with conservative ttt**
33. Pneumothorax in x-ray more than 2.5cm--- **Intercostal intubation**
34. If FEV1/PVC 80% considred restrictive lung disease---**Kyphoscoliosis**

35. If FEV1/PVC less than 80% considered Obstructive lung disease---(Asthma-CF-Bronchiectasis-COPD)

36. Comparison between (asthma, COPD)---
Post bronchodilator spirometry

37. Patient with 3 months cough for 2 successive years--- Chronic bronchitis